



TITLE IV Ecclesiastical Discipline

Canon 1 Of the Nature of Discipline in the Church

The Church has its own inherent right to discipline the faithful who commit offenses. Penalties are established only insofar as they are essential for repentance, reformation, and ecclesiastical discipline and order.

Canon 2 Of Charges against and Godly Admonitions to Bishops, Presbyters, or Deacons¹

Section 1 - Concerning Charges

The following are the charges or accusations on which the Archbishop, a Bishop, a Presbyter, or a Deacon in this Church may be presented:

1. Apostasy from the Christian Faith;
2. Heresy, false doctrine, or schism;
3. Violation of ordination vows;
4. Conduct giving just cause for scandal or offense, including the abuse of ecclesiastical power;
5. A conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction for felony or other serious offenses;
6. Sexual immorality;
7. Acceptance of membership in a religious jurisdiction with purpose contrary to that of this Church;
8. Violation of any provision of the Constitution of this Church;
9. Disobedience to, or willful contravention of the Canons of this Church or the constitution or canons of the Diocese in which the charged or accused member of the clergy holds office;
10. Habitual neglect of the duties of the charged or accused member of the clergy's office;
11. Habitual neglect of public worship, and the Holy Communion, according to the order and use of this Church;
12. Willful refusal to follow a lawful Godly Admonition.

Section 2 - Concerning Godly Admonitions

A Godly Admonition is a written directive from (a) a Bishop with jurisdiction to a member of the Clergy under his jurisdiction, (b) the Archbishop to a Bishop, or (c) the Dean of the Province to the Archbishop. No Admonition shall be issued until the Bishop, Archbishop, or Dean of the Province (or such person to whom authority has been validly delegated under these canons) shall have met personally with the one receiving the Admonition and

¹ The title of this canon, its structure and its contents were amended by the 2021 Provincial Council and was further amended by the 2022 Provincial Council. It was ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

the issues have been clearly and fairly discussed. The written Admonition shall be specific concerning the matter complained of and the canonical or theological basis for the complaint, and shall provide a reasonable time for any required action to be taken. A temporary suspension from the exercise of ministry requires an Inhibition pursuant to Canon IV.9.

In the case of an Admonition to a Bishop, the Archbishop must first obtain the written consent of three of the five senior active diocesan members of the College of Bishops by date of admission (exclusive of the Archbishop, any bishop who is the subject of the Admonition, and any Bishop who may recuse himself) to the contents of the Admonition before its issuance.

In the case of an Admonition to the Archbishop, the Dean of the Province must first obtain the written consent of three of the five senior active diocesan members of the College of Bishops by date of admission (exclusive of the Dean of the Province and the Archbishop, and any Bishop who may recuse himself) to the contents of the Admonition before its issuance.

Canon 3 *Of Presentments of Presbyters and Deacons*

Section 1 - Concerning Accusations

1. An accusation or accusations of conduct believed by the accuser(s) to be in violation of Canon IV.2 may be brought against a Presbyter or a Deacon. Whenever possible the Bishop shall meet with the accuser(s) in person to assess their credibility and the credibility of the accusation(s).

2. The accusation(s) shall be in a writing that contains the facts supporting the allegations of wrongdoing and shall be signed and sworn to by the accuser(s) and delivered to the Bishop.

3. If the Bishop deems the accuser(s) or the accusation(s) to be credible, he shall cause an investigation to be made by a canonical investigator. If the Bishop deems the accuser(s) not to be credible or the accusation(s) to be without any merit, or both, he shall inform the accuser(s) of his determination in writing and the accuser(s) shall have the right, within 30 days of such determination by the Bishop to appeal his decision to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee shall then have 30 days to determine whether the accuser(s) and the accusation(s) are credible, or to affirm the bishop's decision. If they reverse the bishop's determination, in whole or in part, they shall cause an investigation to be made by a canonical investigator.²

² This subsection was amended by the 2020 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

4. Whenever the bishop believes he cannot fairly assess the credibility of the accuser(s), the accusation(s), or the accused, or fairly impose sentence, he shall recuse himself and delegate the investigation, presentment, and/or sentencing to another bishop having jurisdiction, or to a bishop formerly having had jurisdiction who is still an active member of the College of Bishops.³

5. During the pendency of the investigation, the details of the accusation(s) and the investigation shall be maintained in appropriate confidence.

Section 2 - *Concerning Voluntary Submission to Discipline*

At any time after the receipt of an accusation(s), the accused may confess to the truth of the allegation(s) and submit to the discipline of the Church.

Section 3 - *Concerning Canonical Investigation, Presentment and Trial*

1. Each Diocese shall appoint a canonical investigator to ascertain the merit of the accusations and make a recommendation to the Ecclesiastical authority as to whether further juridical process should be pursued.

2. (a) No presentment shall be made or conviction had for any offense under Canon IV.2 unless the offense shall have been committed within ten years immediately preceding the time of the presentment. Such time may be extended by written permission of the Archbishop.

(b) For any offense covered by Canon IV.2.5, a presentment may also be made at any time within one year after such conviction.

3. The accused shall be entitled to notice of an ongoing investigation. The accused has the right to retain legal counsel or another representative and may submit his or her defense in writing. The presenters also have the right to retain legal counsel or another representative.

4. The canonical investigator shall report the findings and make a recommendation to the Diocesan authority within a reasonable time.

5. If it is determined by the Ecclesiastical authority that a trial should occur, then a presentment shall be prepared and procedures followed according to the norms of ecclesiastical law. Such procedures shall acknowledge the presumption of innocence of the accused, the right to representation by counsel, the right to confront and examine witnesses and shall be consistent with principles of fairness, due process and natural justice and shall require expeditious handling consistent with those principles. No new

³This subsection was amended by the 2024 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

rule of procedure shall be made while a matter is pending that would be affected by that rule.⁴

6. The Presbyter or Deacon accused in the presentment has the right to a trial within a reasonable time, unless personally waived.

Section 4 - *Concerning Requirements for a Presentment*

1. When, after investigation of an accusation, the Ecclesiastical authority has determined that the matter should proceed forward, Articles of Presentment shall be prepared and personally served within a reasonable time upon the Presbyter or Deacon against whom the accusation has been made.

2. Each Diocese shall have a person (lay or ordained) appointed by the Bishop for the drafting of presentments and the presentation of the same before the Diocesan Trial Court.

3. The Articles of Presentment shall be made in a writing signed by a representative of the diocesan authority, wherein shall be specified all particulars of time, place, and circumstances alleged.

Canon 4 Of Presentments of Bishops

Section 1 - *Concerning Requirements for Presentment*

A Bishop may be charged under Canon IV.2 by three Bishops of this Church with jurisdiction, or by not fewer than ten Presbyters, Deacons, or adult baptized members of this Church in good standing, of whom at least two shall be Presbyters. One Presbyter and not fewer than six lay persons shall belong either to the Diocese in which the alleged offense was committed or to the Diocese in which the Bishop is canonically resident. Such charges shall be in writing, signed and sworn to by all the accusers and shall be presented to the Archbishop, the Archbishop's delegate, or the College of Bishops. The grounds of accusation must be set forth with reasonable certainty of time, place and circumstance. The charges shall be referred to the Board of Inquiry.

Section 2 - *Concerning Response to Rumors*

Whenever a Bishop shall have reason to believe that there are in circulation rumors, reports, or allegations affecting his personal or official character, he may, with the consent of two other members of the College of Bishops, demand in writing of the

⁴ This subsection was amended by the 2020 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

Archbishop, the Archbishop's delegate, or the College of Bishops, that investigation of such rumors, reports and allegations be made.

Section 3 - *Concerning the Board of Inquiry*

The Archbishop upon receipt of a presentment under Section 1 or of a demand under Section 2 shall select a Board of Inquiry of five Presbyters and five adult baptized members in good standing, none of whom shall belong to the Diocese of the accused, of whom eight shall form a quorum, and refer the matter to it.

Section 4 - *Concerning the Process of Inquiry*

The Board of Inquiry shall investigate such rumors, reports, or charges, as the case may be. In conducting the investigation, the Board shall hear the accusations and such proof as the accusers may produce, and shall determine whether, upon matters of law and fact, as presented to them, there are reasonable grounds to put the accused to trial.

Section 5 - *Concerning Testimony and Confidentiality*

The testimony to the Board of Inquiry shall be recorded and transcribed and shall be preserved in the archives of the College of Bishops. The proceedings of the Board as to the investigation of rumors shall be confidential; provided however that if the Board determines that the rumor is unfounded it shall issue to the requesting Bishop a written statement to that effect.

Section 6 - *Concerning the Findings of the Board of Inquiry*

If in the judgment of two-thirds of the Board of Inquiry there is probable cause to present the accused Bishop for trial for violation of Canon 2 of this Title, it shall make a public declaration to that effect.

Canon 5
Of Courts, Membership and Procedures

Section 1 - *Concerning Courts for the Trial of a Presbyter or a Deacon*

1. In each Diocese there shall be an ecclesiastical Trial Court for the trial of any Presbyter or Deacon subject to the jurisdiction of that Diocese.
2. It shall be the duty of each Diocese to provide by canon for the establishment of such court and the mode of conducting trials in the same.
3. In case of conviction by the Trial Court, the Bishop shall not proceed to sentence the accused before the expiration of thirty days after he shall have been served with notice of the decision of the court, nor in case an appeal is taken shall sentence be pronounced pending the hearing and determination thereof.

Section 2 - *Concerning Courts for the Trial of a Bishop*

1. There shall be a Court for the Trial of a Bishop, whose jurisdiction shall be limited to proceedings against a Bishop of this Church, including the Archbishop, arising under these Canons.⁵

2. The members of this Court shall be three Bishops who are members of the College of Bishops, two Presbyters, and two adult confirmed members in good standing. The members of this Court shall be elected by the Provincial Council, each Order electing its representatives by majority vote of that Order. An equal number of alternate members of this Court shall be elected in the same manner, and such alternate(s) shall serve in the event of any vacancies on the Court or the recusal of a member of the Court. In the event the list of alternates is exhausted for an Order, the Archbishop shall fill those vacancies in consultation with the Executive Committee until the Provincial Council meets to elect members of the court or alternates. The term of each member of the Court shall be three years or until a successor is elected and qualified.⁶

3. The senior diocesan member of the College of Bishops in date of consecration shall be the President of the Court (exclusive of the Bishop under trial and any Bishop who may recuse himself). The Archbishop, or, in the case of a proceeding against the Archbishop, the Dean of the Province, shall also appoint a legal advisor to the Court who shall be trained in canon law, and a prosecutor, also trained in canon law, to bring and prosecute presentments when necessary.⁷

Section 3 - *Concerning the Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction*

1. There shall be a Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction, whose jurisdiction shall be limited to proceedings either:

- (a) referred by Bishops of this Church who have oversight of Clergy canonically attached to other Anglican Provinces or Dioceses in those cases where such Provinces or Dioceses have waived their jurisdiction in favor of the Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction; or
- (b) in which a member of the Clergy who is amenable to presentment under these canons is attached to a Diocese not possessed of a trial court. Cases may be referred to the Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction by the Bishop under whose authority the accused serves.

2. The members of this Court shall be three Presbyters, three adult confirmed members in good standing, and one Bishop, appointed by the Archbishop. The President of the Court

⁵ This subsection was amended by the 2021 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

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⁷ This subsection was amended by the 2021 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

shall be elected by the members of the Court. The Archbishop shall also appoint a legal advisor to the Court who shall be trained in canon law, and a prosecutor, also trained in canon law, to bring and prosecute presentments when necessary. The term of each member of the Court shall be three years or until a successor is elected and qualified.

Section 4 - *Concerning the Provincial Tribunal*

1. There shall be a Provincial Tribunal as provided in the Constitution of the Church. The Provincial Tribunal shall serve: (1) as a court of review in the case of a conviction after trial of a Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon; and (2) as a court of original jurisdiction: (a) to hear and decide matters in dispute arising from the Constitution and Canons of the Province, except in Title IV prior to the role assigned to it in clause (1) above, (b) to hear and decide disputes between Dioceses, (c) to hear and decide appeals by a bishop pursuant to Canons I.3.3(d) and III.8.7(d) and (d) to issue nonbinding advisory opinions on issues submitted by the College of Bishops, the Provincial Council, or the Provincial Assembly.⁸

2. The Provincial Tribunal shall consist of seven members who shall be elected by the Provincial Council. At least two members shall be Bishops; the senior Bishop in date of admission shall serve as the President of the Court. At least two members shall be lawyers, knowledgeable in canon and ecclesiastical law. The term of each member of the Court shall be three years or until a successor is elected and qualified. An equal number of alternate members of this Tribunal shall be elected in the same manner, and such alternate(s) shall serve in the event of any vacancies on the Tribunal or the recusal of a member of the Tribunal.⁹

Section 5 - *Concerning Appeal*

1. An appeal may be made within thirty days of the decision of a Court for the Trial of a Presbyter or a Deacon, the Court for the Trial of a Bishop, or the Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction. The appeal shall be made in writing to the Bishop who is the Presiding Officer of the Provincial Tribunal, stating the nature of the case and the reason(s) for the appeal.

2. The Provincial Tribunal shall, within thirty days, request the entire transcript of the trial and upon receipt of the transcript shall notify promptly all parties of the time and place for the hearing of the appeal which shall be within three months but not fewer than two months from the date of notification, unless agreed otherwise by all the parties.

⁸ This subsection was amended by the 2023 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

⁹ This subsection was amended by the 2022 Provincial Council and further amended by the 2024 Provincial Council. It was ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

3. The Provincial Tribunal shall render its decision on the appeal within thirty days of the hearing. The expenses of the appeal shall be paid by the appellant, unless the appellant is successful or the Provincial Tribunal orders otherwise.

Section 6 - *Concerning the Process of the Appeal*

1. The Provincial Tribunal shall hear the appeal based solely upon the record in the trial court. The parties may submit written briefs and may request oral argument. The Provincial Tribunal may reverse or affirm, in whole or in part, the appealed decision, or, if in its opinion justice shall require, may grant a new trial.

2. Should the appellant fail to appear for the hearing, the Provincial Tribunal shall, at its discretion, dismiss the appeal, or proceed to hear and determine the appeal.

Section 7 - Concerning Procedures¹⁰

The Provincial Tribunal, the Court for Trial of a Bishop, the Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction, and the Trial Courts of the several Dioceses shall establish their own procedures, to include the appointment of a recorder of proceedings. Such procedures shall acknowledge the presumption of innocence of the accused, the right to representation by counsel, the right to confront and examine witnesses and shall be consistent with principles of fairness, due process and natural justice and shall require expeditious handling consistent with those principles. No new rule of procedure shall be made while a matter is pending that would be affected by that rule. In all courts of original jurisdiction, the standard of proof shall be by clear and convincing evidence. Unless a higher standard is required by diocesan Canon for a Diocesan Trial Court, the affirmative vote of not fewer than a majority of the members of a Court shall be required for any determination by that Court.

Canon 6

Of a Member of the Clergy in Any Diocese Chargeable with Offense in Another

If a member of the Clergy belonging to any Diocese shall have conducted himself in another Diocese in such a manner as to be liable to presentment under the provisions of Canon 2, the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof shall give notice of the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority where the member of the Clergy is canonically resident, exhibiting, with the information given, reasonable ground for proceeding. If the Ecclesiastical Authority of the alleged offender, after due notice given, shall omit, for the space of three months, to proceed against the offending member of the Clergy, or shall request the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the offense or offenses are alleged to have been committed to proceed against him, it shall be within the power of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese within which the offense or offenses are

¹⁰ This section was amended by the 2020 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

alleged to have been committed to institute proceedings as provided by the canons of that Diocese.

Canon 7 *Of Renunciation of Ministry*

If a member of the Clergy making a declaration of resignation or renunciation of the ministry under Canon III.6.4, be under accusation or presentment for any canonical offense, or if they shall have been placed on trial for the same, the Ecclesiastical Authority to whom such declaration is made, shall not consider or act upon such declaration until after the accusation or presentment shall have been dismissed, or the trial shall have been concluded and sentence, if any, pronounced. If the Ecclesiastical Authority to whom such declaration is made shall have ground to suppose that the member of the Clergy making the same is liable to presentment for any canonical offense, such member of the Clergy may, in the discretion of the Ecclesiastical Authority, be placed on trial for such offense, notwithstanding such declaration of resignation or renunciation of the ministry.

Canon 8 *Of Sentences*

Section 1 - *Concerning the Sentencing of a Presbyter or a Deacon*¹¹

The Bishop alone has the authority to pronounce sentence on a Presbyter or a Deacon convicted, whether by trial or voluntary submission to the discipline of the Church, as indicated in these canons. The Bishop may, upon recusing himself, delegate the sentencing to another Bishop having jurisdiction or to a bishop formerly having had jurisdiction who is still an active member of the College of Bishops. If there is no Bishop, the Archbishop or another Bishop designated by the Archbishop shall pronounce sentence.

Section 2 - *Concerning the Sentencing of a Bishop*¹²

The College of Bishops, speaking through the Archbishop or his designate, has the sole responsibility and authority to pronounce sentence on a Bishop convicted, whether by trial or voluntary submission to the discipline of the Church, as indicated in these canons.

Section 3 - *Concerning Range of Sentencing* Sentence shall be:

1. Censure and/or admonishment;

¹¹ This section's title and content was amended by the 2020 Provincial Council further amended by the 2024 Provincial Council, and then ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

¹² Ibid.

2. Suspension, for a definite period, not to exceed five years;
3. Suspension for life; or
4. Deposition from the sacred ministry.

In addition, other measures for restoration of the accused may be required.

Section 4 - *Concerning Length of Sentences*

Upon a showing of good cause:

1. A sentence of suspension of a Presbyter or a Deacon may be terminated or shortened by the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Presbyter or Deacon was convicted with the advice and consent of the Archbishop, in consultation with the Executive Committee;
2. A sentence of suspension of a Bishop may be terminated or shortened by the College of Bishops with the consent of the Archbishop.

Canon 9 Of Inhibitions

Section 1 - Concerning Inhibitions¹³

An Inhibition is a temporary suspension of a Bishop (including the Archbishop), a Presbyter, or a Deacon from the exercise of ministry, in whole or in part, when one having authority under these canons believes, upon reasonable grounds, that the accused has engaged in conduct upon which the accused may be presented and that it is in the best interests of the Church to do so, pending an accusation, canonical investigation, presentment, trial or voluntary submission to discipline under these canons. An Inhibition may be used alone or in conjunction with a Godly Admonition (ACNA IV.2.2). An inhibition shall be in writing, signed by one having authority under this canon or one to whom authority has been validly delegated under these canons.

Section 2 - *Concerning Inhibition of a Presbyter or a Deacon*¹⁴

1. A Bishop may temporarily Inhibit a Presbyter or a Deacon under this canon. Such temporary Inhibition shall last no longer than sixty (60) days. With the advice and consent of the Standing Committee or its equivalent, any Inhibition of a Presbyter or a Deacon may be extended until such time as the Bishop lifts the Inhibition (with notice to the Standing Committee or its equivalent), any charges arising from a presentment are

¹³ This section's title and its content was amended by the 2021 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

¹⁴ This section's title was added and its content was amended by the 2021 Provincial Council. It was further amended by 2022 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

dropped, action is taken by a Trial Court, or the accused voluntarily submits to the discipline of the Church.

2. Upon application by a Presbyter or a Deacon who has been Inhibited under this Canon and upon a showing of good cause, the Archbishop or his designate may modify or revoke the Inhibition. Such decision shall be rendered within thirty (30) days of the application.

Section 3 - *Concerning Inhibition of a Bishop*¹⁵

1. The Archbishop may temporarily Inhibit a Bishop under this canon. Prior to such temporary Inhibition, the Archbishop must first obtain the written consent of the four of the five senior active diocesan members of the College of Bishops by date of admission (exclusive of the Archbishop, the Bishop who is the subject of the Inhibition, and any Bishop who may recuse himself). Such temporary Inhibition shall last no longer than sixty (60) days.

2. With the written consent of four of the five senior active diocesan members of the College of Bishops by date of admission (exclusive of the Archbishop, the Bishop who is the subject of the Inhibition, and any Bishop who may recuse himself), any Inhibition of a Bishop may be extended until the Archbishop lifts the Inhibition (with notice to the Standing Committee of the Diocese of the Bishop inhibited and the panel of Bishops which authorized an extension of the Inhibition), any charges arising from a presentment are dropped, action is taken by a Court for the Trial of a Bishop, or the accused voluntarily submits to the discipline of the Church.

3. Upon application by a Bishop who has been Inhibited under this Canon and upon a showing of good cause, the five senior active diocesan members of the College of Bishops by date of admission (exclusive of the Bishop who is the subject of the Inhibition, any Bishop involved in the original Inhibition, and any Bishop who may recuse himself) may by majority vote modify or revoke the Inhibition in writing. Such decision shall be rendered within thirty (30) days of the application.

Section 4 - *Concerning Inhibition of the Archbishop*¹⁶

1. The Dean of the Province may temporarily Inhibit the Archbishop under this canon. Prior to such Inhibition, the Dean of the Province must first obtain the written consent of four of the five senior active diocesan members of the College of Bishops by date of admission (exclusive of the Archbishop, the Dean of the Province, and any Bishop who

¹⁵ This section was amended by the 2021 Provincial Council. It was further amended by 2022 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

¹⁶ This section was added by the 2021 Provincial Council and amended by the 2022 Provincial Council. It was further amended by the 2023 Provincial Council. It was ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

may recuse himself). Such temporary Inhibition shall last no longer than sixty (60) days. Notice shall be given to the Standing Committee of the Diocese of the Archbishop within twenty-four (24) hours of such Inhibition.

2. With the written consent of four of the five senior active diocesan members of the College of Bishops by date of admission (exclusive of the Archbishop, the Dean of the Province, and any Bishop who may recuse himself), any Inhibition of the Archbishop may be extended until the Dean of the Province lifts the Inhibition (with the notice to the Standing Committee of the Archbishop's Diocese and the panel of Bishops who authorized an extension of the Inhibition), any charges arising from a presentment are dropped, action is taken by a Court for the Trial of a Bishop, or the accused voluntarily submits to the discipline of the Church.¹⁷

3. Upon application by the Archbishop and upon a showing of good cause, the five senior active diocesan members of the College of Bishops by date of admission (exclusive of the Archbishop, any Bishop involved in the original Inhibition, and any Bishop who may recuse himself) may by majority vote modify or revoke the Inhibition in writing. Such decision shall be rendered within thirty (30) days of the application.

Canon 10

Of Notification of Disciplinary Action Taken¹⁸

The Bishop or Archbishop pronouncing sentence shall within thirty (30) days after the sentence becomes final and not subject to appeal, notify the Office of the Archbishop, who shall notify all Bishops with jurisdiction and shall maintain a permanent record of the action. The sentencing Bishop shall also notify all of the clergy in the diocese in which the deacon or presbyter has been sentenced. Such required notice shall be limited to the offence under Canon IV.2 for which the member of the clergy has been presented, tried, and convicted, or voluntarily submitted to the discipline of the Church, and the sentence imposed under Canon IV.8. Should a sentence be amended or terminated, notification of such amendment or termination shall also be reported to the Office of the Archbishop who shall promptly give notice to all Bishops with jurisdiction and record the amendment or termination in the permanent record.

Canon 11

The Provincial List

¹⁷ The subsection was amended by the 2023 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

¹⁸ This canon was amended by the 2021 Provincial Council and further amended by the 2022 Provincial Council. It was ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

1. The Office of the Archbishop shall maintain a list of all those clergy who have been tried and convicted, or who have voluntarily submitted to the discipline of the Church, for any offense listed in Canon IV.2.¹⁹
2. The list shall include (a) the name of the clergyperson, (b) the offense under Canon IV.2 for which they were presented, tried and convicted, or voluntarily submitted to the discipline of the Church, (c) the sentence imposed under Canon IV.8 and any other measures required for the restoration of the clergyperson and the victims, (d) the date of the sentence, and (e) the name of the Bishop who imposed the sentence.
3. It is the responsibility of each Bishop with jurisdiction to ensure that the diocesan records are complete and accurate and that the information required under this canon has been provided to the Office of the Archbishop pursuant to Canon IV.10.
4. Those marked on the list will be informed of its entry and its content by the Office of the Archbishop.
5. The Provincial List may be accessed only by the Archbishop, Bishops having jurisdiction, Provincial Chancellors and Diocesan Chancellors, provided however that the Archbishop and Bishops having jurisdiction may designate in writing such persons on their respective staffs who shall have access to the Provincial List for the limited purposes of administration of the list or screening candidates for deployment.²⁰
6. Where a sentence has been shortened or terminated for a clergyperson under these canons, the Office of the Archbishop shall note the date and name of the Bishop who shortened or terminated the sentence in the entry for that clergyperson.

Note: In the full [Constitution and Canons](#), Title IV begins on page 29 and concludes on page 40. The footnotes (adjusted here for readability) are footnoted as items 17-35.

¹⁹ This section has been amended by the 2020 Provincial Council and ratified by the Provincial Assembly at its meeting on June 26, 2024. It becomes effective on September 24, 2024.

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